## BROOKLYNMEMORIALARCH

ITS TWO RELIEF BRONZE PANELS EYESORES TO ARCHITECIS.

The Alleged Tributes to Lincoln and Grant Are Characterized as "Disreputable Examples of Sculpture and Design"— Where Does the Fower of Removal Lief The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has made its protes gainst the two relie! bronzes of Grant and Lincoln on the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch at the Plaza entrance to Prospect Park and the members are now seekingto discover by what authority the objectionable panels may be eved. One of the architects most interest ed told a Sun reporter yesterday that he is lleved the Common Council would be enabled to take action in the matter, although Pari oner Dettmer had said that in his opinion the Legislature must be appealed to sefore the panels can be removed. The arch was built by the city, and its construction was resentative of the G. A. R., the Mayor of Aldermen. The corner stone was laid on Oct.



THE LINCOLN TABLET

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American In stitute of Architects in November last apamine the bronzes and make a report at the January meeting. This meeting was held on Saturday night, and the committee made the following report:

"To the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of

Architects.

"GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed for the purpose of examining the bronze reliefs of Grant and Lincoln placed on either side of the archway of the Soldiers and Sallors. Memorial Arch, at the entrance to Prospect Park, and of reporting upon their fitness for the place they occupy, beg to submit the following report:

"The position assigned to these reliefs re-

the place they occupy, beg to submit the following report:

"The position assigned to these reliefs requires that they should serve the double purpose of commemorating the men they are intended to represent and of enhancing the
monumental character of the work they are
intended to adorn. As commemorative tabless they should not only preserve the features
of Grant and Lincoln, but should accentuate
the insellectual characteristics which made
these men leaders during one of the most
critical periods in American history.

"As soulptural accessories of a work of architesture they should not only enrich the space
assigned to them, but should emphasize and
intensify the predominant qualities of the
monument of which they form a part.

"Bearing in mind these requirements, we
have carefully examined the bronzes and have
jound them deficient in all the characteristics
which their motives and environment demand.

"In stating the reasons for our conclusion it

mand.
"In stating the reasons for our conclusion if seems useless to dwell upon the numerous technical faults that coutribute to the unfortunate result, as the greatest defects in these

reliefs are such as no mere manual skill or technical knewledge could have served to correct.

"The high ideal which their subjects might have inspired has been lost in a labored and unsuccessful effort after realism. The vigorous freatment of, the surrounding architecture finds no response in the limp and slouching figures. The dominant sentiment of the arch is strength. That of these reliefs is weakness.

"Every public monunient should exercise an educational influence upon the patriotic and artistic sense, of the community. These bronzes tend to defeat this object because they are unworthy tributes to the memory of two of the foremust Americans of the age, and because they deface the largest and most conspicuous monument in the city of Brocklyn.

"We recommend, therefore, that the proper authorities should be requested to have them removed. Respectfully submitted,

"R. L. DAUS.

"Y. M. HEWLETT,

"WALTER DICKSON,

"CEARLERS T. MOTT.

"H. P. FOWLER."

The report was accepted and approved, and it was unanimously resolved that the objectionable panels should be promptly removed. The architects propose to confer with the representatives of the art and architectural societies in Brooklyn, with a view to obtaining from them such strong expressions of disapproval that, wherever the authority to remove the bronzes may lie, the bronzes will have to come down.



George I. Morse, the President of the Breckiyn Chapter of Architects, said to a reporter that the words "disreputable examples of the arts of sculpture and design" adequately described the nature of the two panels. "Nobody would ever be able," he said, "to recognise the likeness of Gen. Grant, although as nobody could fail to get a likeness of Lincoln, it is possible to tell who he is. In the first blace, it appears to me of questionable taste to place, as the smallest features of such a memorial, two tablets to the hoor of men who have done more than any others to bring glory on this country. But if they were to have been put there they should have been well done. The fact that Lincoln is on horse-back would not be so objectionable if the panel were well executed, but it is not. It is hard to say if one is any worse than the other. One is particularly bad in some respects, while the other is just as bad in others. There is really no choice between them. The bronzes are in the inside of the arch, where anybody passing through is compelled to look at them. Thair presence in the arch is too great a reflection on the public taste of the city to be tolerated. It doesn't take a connoisseur to know how bad they are. After the architects' saciety has discovered who has the authority to remove these panels, it will continue its efforts until the bronzes are removed." THE GRANT TABLET.

thority to remove these panels, it will continue its efforts until the bronzes are removed."

Walter Dickson, one of the committee that drew up the report condemning the panels, said he inought that strong enough to need no further expression of opinion from the individual members of the committee.

"The architects took up the matter," he said, "because there was no other body in Brooklyn that seemed so well able to do it. There is no other body there to look after such things and these panels had been an eyesore to the people for a long time, with no apparent prospect of their being removel. Anybody who questions that report need only go ever to the Piazs and look at the bronzes. That will be enough to convince anybody that the panels ought to go."

The two panels are the work of W. R. O'Donovan and Thomas Eakins. Apart from the lack of resemblance in Gen. Grant's case objection has been taken to the fact that Lincoln is on horseback. It has also been said that the figures of the two men were spiritless, and that Gen. Grant's horse, was clumy and out of proportion to the size of his figure. The commission has been made that only one arm shows in each figure. In fact, as Mr. Morse put it, "nobody has found a good word to say for those bronzes after they were once reen.

The G. A. R. was very active in the building

The G. A. R. was very active in the building of the arch, which, except in the case of the bronze atto-reliefs, has not been criticised. The panels are about twelve feet square.

New Schoolhouse to Occupy an Entire

Plans were filed yesterday by Architect C. B. J. Snyder calling for a five-story brick schoolhouse, to be erected at an estimated cost of 8x50,000, on the block bounded by Henry, Gonverneur, and Scammel streets, and East Breedway.

PLANNED HER SISTER'S BUIN. earsh Work's Testimony at the Trial of

The trial of Walter K. Freeman, an electrical engineer, charged with assaulting Sarah E. Work, was resumed yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Once before Freeman was tried for the same offence and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but a new trial was granted on the ground that his lawyer had discovered additional evidence. At the time the alleged offense was committed the girl was 15 years old. On the first trial it was claimed that Freeman had hypnotic influence over her. Elbridge T. Gerry was in court yes

terday in the interests of the prosecution. Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks opened the case. In addition to the specific charge he said that he would prove that after Sarah to Boston to break up her sister's home: that Freeman told Sarah he wanted to take he to Cubs, but was afraid because she was so young, and her mother and sister might make trouble, so he wanted to get Anna Work in her sister's power.

complainant was called to the witness stand and told of her arrival in this city from the West in 1893 to visit her sister Anna, who was a typewriter in Freeman's office. She had been living in the West with her aunt. Her sister Anna and Freeman were living together in Brooklyn. In January, 1894, they moved over to a flat on East Fourteenth street. She said the assault occurred on Jan. 13, when no one but she and Freeman were in the flat. She added that her relations with Freeman continued after that. In June Freeman took her on a trip to Boston. "He told me he was going to Cuba in August." said the witness, "and said he wanted me to go with him, but couldn't unless we got my sister in our power. He wanted me to go to Boston to see my sister Anna. He said mother would be all right. I was to get Anna to write a letter to him. Then she couldn't do anything, because she would be afraid he would show the letter to Field, the man she had married."

At this point Mr. Weeks introduced a number of letters alleged to have been written by Freeman, Sarah Work, and her sister Anna. The first was from Barah, dated June 14, 1894, asking Freeman to come to Boston to visit her. The letter that Freeman sent, as alleged, in reply to this, was fail of admonitions to the girl to watch her sister and get her in her power. It contained such expressions as: "Get a good grip on her actions, and then you can tell her what is what. Act carefully; don't let them find you asleep." In another letter it is alleged Freeman wrote that he wanted to get her sister down to Providence for a day so that he could compromise her. He asked Sarah to arrange the matter. Witness, resuming her testimony, said that she got her sister to meet Freeman at he Narrangansett House in Providence, There the three renained for two days.

The witness said that she returned from Boston at the end of July and went to live with Freeman on West Thirty-sixih street. She afterward moved to another house, where, on Aug. 10, she was found and taken care of by the Gerry soclety. West in 1893 to visit her sister Anna, who was a typewriter in Freeman's office. She had been

Aug. 19, she was found and taken care of by the Gerry society.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks here introduced another letter in evidence, claiming that it was written in Chicago by Freeman to Sarah's sister Anna on Nov. 24, three months after the Gerry society had taken charge of Sarah, or Saily, as she was called. In this letter, the writer spoke of trying to get Saily out. It read partly as follows:

"The only move to make to settle the whole case is to have Saily released, and until this is done I do not feel safe. I'm half decided to give up my trip and come to New York and light it out. If she is out a bond can be given and I will marry her and the renove all possible doubt. I think she would do this, don't you? We cannot look on every side of the case at once. I would rather start anew with you than to have the case settled, so you see I'm in an awful position." an awfol position."
Under cross-examination the witness Sarah
said that her mother, who was known as Mrs.
Knight, conducted spiritualistic scances.
The trial will be continued to-day.

CHICAGO A. P.'S LATEST PARE. Ite Bogue Cablegrams from Japan Ex

A remarkable example of reckless faking was furnished by the Chicago Asso-ciated Press on Monday in an alleged cable despatch from Yokohama a column in length, four lines of which were devoted to announcing the arrest and subsequent confession of Miss Mary Jacob, formerly poverness in the family of the late Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, for whose murder his widow is now on trial in Yokahama. With the exception of this announcement the entire "despatch" will be recognized by Sun readers as a rehash of the mail matter from Yokohama concerning the case which has been published in THE SUN from time to time since the death of Mr. Carew

It might have escaped further notice, except as an example of impudence in palming off the warmed-over mail communications of THE Sun for genuine cable news, if the fakir But the first effusion passing undetected, as he thought, made him bolder and the next day he sent out a paragraph, dated Yokohama, making the positive statement that the trial of Mrs. Carew had been "brought to a dramatic close by the confession in court of Miss Jacob that she was the real murderses."

Unfortunately for the romancer of the Chicago Associated Press, he took a day off on Thursday, when, it appears, the office actually did receive a cable despatch from Yokohama, which failed to bear out in a single particular the statements contained in the two "cable dispatches" previously sent out. By some oversight the cenuine despatch was sent to the clients of the Chicago Associated Press. It showed them how they had been imposed upon; that there wasn't a word of truth in the statements contained in the alleged "cable despatches" from Yokohama.

Miss Jacob had not confessed, and the trial had not been "brought to a dramatic close," but was still in progress.

There are indications in the bocus tellegram of

had not been "brought to a dramatic close," but was still in progress.

There are indications in the bogus telegram of Monday that it was not even prepared from the reports in Japanese papers, but that the only information the Chicago coocern had of the Carew Rase was obtained from The Sun.

Although dated a week after the opening of Mrs. Carew's triat, the original fake made no mention of the fact that the trial was on, a fact which the fakir seems to have recalled on the following day, having, in the mean time, again consulted the files of The Sun.

BRAYB SERGEANT METCALF.

He Gets a Medal for Saving Two Lives-President J. Wesley Jones of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York Inland Waters called yesterday morning at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and, in the presence of Commissioner Welles, Superintendent McKelvey, and other police officials, presented Sergeant Henry Metcalf of the Bergen street station with a silver medal of the corps in recognition of his bravery in saving two lives. On Sept. 10, while Mrs. Mary Eastman and her 5-year-old daughter Alice were on the long pier at Fort hamil-ton, the girl fell overboard. The mother jumped after her and both were in great peril jumped after her and both were in great peril of being carried off by the tide and drowned, when Sergeant Metcalf, who witnessed the accident, rushed on the pier and jumped overboard. He grabbed the girl with one hand and the mother with the other and brought them ashore.

Sergeant Metcalf served all through the war in the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers, and in the Veteran Reserve Coros, and participated in a score or more of engagements. On May 12, 1864, he was wounded in the head and leg at the battle of Spottsylvania, and the same shot which caused his injuries is supposed to have killed his brother. Michel Metcalf, who fell dead by his side. Shortly after the close of the war he became a policeman, and as such has frequently distinguished himself. One cold night in the winter of 1886 he saved the life of Policeman Gustave Wesserman, one of his fellow officers in the Bergen street station. At that time there was a big pond in Douglass street, and a tough, whom Wesserman was pursuing, jumped into a boat, and rowing out on the pond with a companion, tried to escape. Wesserman followed in another boat and had a struggle with the two men in the middle of the pond. Both boats were upset, and the toughs made a fierce effort to drown Wasserman. They probably would have succeeded had not Metcalf clubbed his way through a mob of their sympathizers on the bank and gone to his rescue. The incident was spoken of at the time as one of the most creditable in the police annals of Brooklyn up to that time.

Policeman George Brennan of the police boat. of being carried off by the tide and drowned, when

time.
Policeman George Brennan of the police boat Judge Moore was also presented with a silver medal yesterday for jumping overboard last aummer and rescuing a would-be suicide named Robert Kershaw, who had plunged headforemost from a ferryboat. Minister Willia's Body Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 .- The body of the late United States Minister Willis arrived from Honoiulu on the steamer Australia this morning. The body, which was accompanied by ing. The body, which was accompanied by Mrs. Willis and her son, will be taken to the home of the family at Louisville, Kv.

Mrs. Willis and family were met at the steamer by Lieut Bell, representing Gen. Forsythe, U.S. A., and by Major Pett, representing Gov. Bodd, and by Mr. Cooper on behalf of the State Department. In deference to Mrs. Willis's wishes there will be no military display here. The party will start East to-night.

SHAKESPEARES GO CHEAP.

UNEXPECTEDLY LOW PRICES THE SEWALL SALE. The First Follo Edition Fetches Only

8500, but It Was Not in Perfect Condi-tion-Spooner's "Dictionary of Artists" Brings 8624, the Best Price of the Day. The late Henry F. Sewall's collection of Shakepeare came under the hammer in Bangs's auction rooms yesterday. On the whole, the price realized were not so large as had been expected. His first folio edition brought only \$500, seemingly a very small price when other copies of the same have brought as many thousands. The smallness of the price was explained in part by the condition of the copy. The title page was in fac-simile and the prelimitary seaves in the catalogue were partly from other copies and partly in fac-simile, and the last four leaves in "Cymbeline" were in fac-simile. The copy was somewhat solled, all of which detracted from its value. But first folios are rare in any condition, and it was thought that this specimen would bring a much larger price. The price fetched by the third folto edition was fair, and some of the plays published separately brought very good

on the two preceding days, although some debooks went very cheap. The largest price a first edition Shelley brought was \$14.50. There were a great many first editions of James Shirley sold at fair prices, most of them ranging between \$5 and \$10, and a few going above the latter figure. The Spensers brought only fair prices. The books that brought the largest price were a set of Spooner's "Dictionary of Artists," twelve volumes, \$624. Aside from the rich books themselves, there were prints in this set that had cost Mr. Sewall nearly \$1,000. The

Shakespeare. The first folio edition. Lines before the title reprinted. Title page (except the portrait, which is inlaid in fac-simils. Text all perfect. Lot, don. 1923. \$500. Bought by Mr. Richmond (for D. G. Francis & Co.). which is iniaid. In facsimile. Text all perfect. London. 1923. \$000. Bought by Mr. Richmond (for D. G. Francis & Co.). Bought by Mr. Richmond (for D. G. Francis & Co.). Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$115. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$136. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$570. Bought by Mr. Demnon.
\$580. Bought by Mr. Demnon.
\$580. Bought by Mr. Demnon.
\$680. Bought by Mr. Demnon.
\$680. Bought by Dodd. Mead & Co.
Shakespeare. Reprint of the first folio. London.
\$680. \$10.50. Bought by Dodd. Mead & Co.
Shakespeare. Reprint of the first folio. London.
\$680. \$10.50. Bought by D. Bmith.
Shakespeare. Sir John Oldcastle. the First Part of the true and honorable history of. &c. London.
\$690. \$80. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$600. \$81. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$600. \$810. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$600. \$810. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$600. \$610. \$610. \$610. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$610. \$610. \$610. \$610. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
\$610. \$610. \$610. \$610. Bought by Mr. Hickmond.

Shakespeare. Macbeth. 4to. London, 1674. 815. lought by "Cedar."

Shakespeare. Macbeth. 4to. London, 1674. 819. lought by "Cedar."

Shakespeare. Julius Cesar. 4to. London, 1650. 810. lought by 6t D. Benth. 8. Respeare. Julius Cesar. Small 4to. London, 1650. 810. lought by 6th. 18. Respeare. Julius Cesar. Small 4to. London, 1650. 810. lought by 6th. 18. Respeare. 16. Respeare. 16. Respective for the control of th Bought by G. D. Smith. Stakespeare. Julius Crear. Small 4to. London, 1684. \$10. Bought by G. D. Smith. Shakespeare. The Tempest, rewritten by Dryden & Davenant. Third collion. 4to. London, 1690. \$12. Shakespeare. The edition.

E Davenant. Third edition.

E Davenant. Third edition.

Shakespeare. Works of. First edited
Shakespeare. Works of. First edited
Nicholas Rowe. 7 vols., 8vo. London, 1708. Fre.

Bought by Mr. Kingsley.

Shakespeare. Works. Edited by Isaac Reed. 21

Shakespeare. Edited eare. Historical Dramas. 4to, large paper, London, 1811. \$28. Bought by "J. O. W." Laon and Cythna. (The Revolt of Islam, edition. London, 1818. \$14.80. Bough

epoard, Sam. Folgrams, 12mo, London, 1651. Bought by Mr. Norria. 511. Bought by Mr. Norrie. Shirley, James. Poems. &c. 12mo. London, 1646. Sh. Bought by Mr. Richmond. Shirrey, James. The Brothers. Also. The Sisters; a Comedic. 12mo. London, 1652. \$11. Bought by Shirley, James. Six New Playes. 12mo. London, 1838. \$40. Bought by U. D. Smith. Shirley, James. Honoris and Mammon, and the Contention of Ajax and Ulisses for the Armor of Achiltes. Small New, London, 1859. \$26.50 Bought by Mr. Richmond. Smith, John Chaloner. British measuring of the Sovia. Svo. London. 1878-1883. \$21.20. Bought by Bodd, Mead & Lo.
Sophoeles. Tragordis Septem. 8vo. Venetiis, 1508, \$21. Sought by Mr. Richmond.
Southey, Subert. Memoire de la Campagneen Portogal Pan 1702. Manuscript of nearly 190 peges. 12mo, caif. 1813. \$33. Bought by "Chicago."
The Copple of the Anti-Spaniard, made at Paris by a Frenchman. a Catholique. Iranslated from the French. 12mo. London, 1500. \$21. Bought by G. D.

onth.

Spenser, Edmund. The Shepheard's Calendar,
uall 4to, red morocco, extra. The Roxburgh and
r Mark Sykes' copy. London, 1586. \$306. Bought
y Dodd. Mesd & Co. Spenser, morocco. Mead & Co Spenser Spenser, Edmund. Complaints. London, 1591. \$13. Bought by G. D. Smith. Spenser, Edmund. The Facric Queens. Title in fac-Bought by 9: D. Smith.

Speaser, Edmund. The Faerle Queene. Title in facsimile. Small 4to, First complete edition. London,
1596. 880. Bought by Mr. Richmond.

Speaser, Edmund. The Faerle Queene. (First three
books of Second Evillion of the First Part.) Small 4to.
London, 1596. 825. Bought by Mr. Hagin.

Speaser, Edmund. The Faerr Queene. First folloedition. Matthew Lownes. London, 1609. \$14.
Bought by Mr. Richmond.

Speaser, Edmund. Whole Works. Folio. Matthew
Lownes. London, 1811. \$12. Bought by Mr. Morria.

Spooner, S. Dictionary of Artists. Large paper
with 100 hotograph Hiustrations, and extra illustrated with 2.514 inserted engravings: Pertraits.

Landscapes, and Subjects. 12 vois and bound in
Russia. gilt top, leather joints, by R. W. Smith. New
York, 1803. 8624. Bought by G. D. Smith.

Stanley, Thomas. Presms. 12mo. Mr. Mark Sykeers
copy. London, 1851-52. \$30. Bought by Dodd,
Mead & Co.

Staunford. Sir William. Les Piles del Coron. In
Second. Jones. and Latin. Small 4to. King James
Bought by 1t. D. Smith.

Sterne, Laurence. Life and Opinions of Tristram
Shandy. Second-edition of vois I. III and first edition of vois, IV-IX. Nias volumes. Dublin and London, 1740-7, 181-50. Bought by Mr. Richmond.

Sternhold. T. The Whole Booke of Psalms. Small

Mr. Morris.

Storer, Thomas. The Life and Death of Cardinal

Mr. Morris.

Storer, Thomas. The Life and Death of Cardinal Woisey. 4to. First edition. London, 1599. \$12. Hought by Mr. Richwood.

Storer, Thomas. Life and Death of Cardinal Woisey. Longman's Private Press. 4to. London, 1813. \$26. Bought by D. Smith.

Siotherd. Life of Thomas Stothard, with numerous illustrations from his works. by Mrs. Bray. Extra illustrated. 4to. London, 1851. \$31. Bought by Mr. Sewall. illustrations from his works by Mrs. Bray. Extra illustrated. 4to. London, 1851. \$31. Bought by Mr. Sewall.
Sewall.
Stow, John. The Servey of London. Written in 1598. 4to. George Purslowe, London, 1918. \$10. Bought by Mr. J. Arnold.
Strabo. De Situ Orbis. Follo. Aldus, Venetils, 1016. \$10. Bought by Mr. J. Arnold.
Strabo. In Situ Orbis. Follo. Aldus, Venetils, 1016. \$10. Bought by Mr. J. Arnold.
Strading. Sir John. Divine Poems. Square 8vo. London, 1945. \$13. Hought by G. D. Smith.
Strong, James. Josnereldos. Small 4to, n. p., 1074. \$19. Bought by Mr. Mason.
Suckling. Sir John. Poems. First collected edition. 18mo. London, 1646. \$20. Bought by Mr. Richmond. Suckling. Sir John. Poems. Letters and Plays. Large paper. 8vo. London, 1709. \$13. Bought by G. D. Smith.
Suctionius. De Vita XII Cesarum. Small 4to. Rome (about 1470). \$25. Rought by Mr. Richmond. Suctionius. Vita Cesarum. Follo. Ant. Zarotus. Mediolani, 1440. \$31. Bought by Chicago
Sue Zuscan. The Wandering Jew. in English. 8 vols. New Chapman & Hall, London, 1544. \$15. Bought by Mr. Richmond.
Surville, Madame de. Poesies de Marguerite-Eleanore Clotified de Vallon-Chalys. depuis Mad. de Surville. Printed on ve'lum. Thick 8vo. Paris, 1803. \$50. Bought by Mr. Mason.

A COUNTERFEITER'S ESCAPE.

While His Captors Were Looking Out of ROME, N. Y., Jan. 20.-United States Deputy Marshals Moesch and Kane are searching the country hereabout for Anton Eckes of Buffalo. the counterfelter who escaped from train No. 10 at this station yesterday morning. There is no ciue to his whereabouts. The marshals say that Eckes was handouffed to Moesch until the train left Syracuse, when the trainman announced that the next stop would be Utica. Then Moesch unlocked the cuff from his own wrist and took a seat on the opposite side of the aisle from his prisoner. When the train reached aisie from his prisoner. When the train reached Rome it stopped for water. The marshals say that while they were scraping the frost off the windows to see where they were, Eckes sneaked out of the car unobserved. The officers did not discover the absence of their prisoner till the train had started. When asked why they did not pull the cord and stop the train, they said they did not dare to because it is against the rules of the railroad company.

Wedded Hilegally by a Theological Student. New LONDON, Conn., Jan. 20.-Richard Kemp of Scotland, a theological student, who has been preaching for the past month in North Stonington, performed his first marriage cereabout a week ago. As he is not a nat mony about a week ago. As he is not a nat-uralized citizen nor an ordained minister, the ceremony was illegal. No one is allowed to marry a couple who is not a Justice of the Peace or an ordained minister under penalty of \$100 fine or six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Kemp thinks he can rectify his mistake by marrying the couple again after he has been ordained, it is probable the Legislature now in session may validate his act.

NO THOUGHT OF MOVING THE SOO. A Baseless Seare Gotten Up by an Apostl. of the New Journalism.

The New Journalism is hard put these days for schemes, the exploitation of which will give its apostles an opportunity of posing as the champions of the rights of downtrodden per sons, particularly in their relation with city officials, and at the same time serve to advertise their nauseous publications. The newest disciple came outyesterday with a long scare head story which would lead unthinking persons to believe that the members of the New York Zoological Society were conspiring with the Park Commis-Central Park and place it in Bronx Park, a dis

The head lines read as follows: Will Be Deprived of Pleasure if It Is Moved to the Bronx-Unnecessary and Unwise-Unanimous Protest from Many Persons Against the Suggested Plan-Should Be Centrally Located-Heads of Children's Societies and Others Join in They Are Now." The story goes on to declare

"There is now a resolution before the Park ard which provides for the removal of animals from Central Park to the Bronz, and this is likely to be done unless the Commissioners are induced to vote this resolution down. The big bears, lions, tigers, monkeys, seals, rhi-

big bears, lions, tigers, monkeys, seals, rhinoceros, and hippopotami will soon be in new
homes, a tedious journer, away from those who
have been so fond of visiting them."

The tale winds up with the declaration that
"all of the Park Commissioners who were interviewed did not seem to unfavorably regard
the Bronz plan, although they would not forecast any possible action on their part."

"There is only one thing the matter with that
story," said Secretary Leary of the Park Board
yesterday; "it is not true. There is no resolution before the Park Board providing for the
removal of the animals from Central Park to
the Bronz or anywhere else, nor have the Park
Commissioners ever considered such a proposition."

Commissioners ever considered such a proposition."

There is no evidence that any of the Park Commissioners were interviewed on the subject," said President McMillan of the Park Hoard. "At least I was not, and I am sure it any one asked my colleagues in the board about anything so preposterous they would be gisd to set him right. In all the discussion recently about the establishment of the Zoological Garden in Bronz Park, not one word was said by anybody connected with either the Park Roard or the Zoological Society about moving the animals away from Central Park. Our collection as it stands to-day is worth \$250,000, and I knew of nothing under the control of the Park Board which affords so much annusement and pleasure to the people of the city. The Park Commissioners would never consider for an instant any proposition to move the menagerie from its present location, and it cannut be Commissioners would never consider for an instant any proposition to move the menagerie from its present location, and it cannot be moved except by our consent."

When the committee of the New York Zoological Society recently asked a committee of the Sinking Fund Commission to set aside 261 acres of land in Bronx Park for the Zoological Garden a reporter of THE SUN asked Prof. Henry F. Oeborn, a member of the society's committee, if the scheme contemplated the removal of the menagerie from Central Park. "No," he replied emphatically, "the Zoological Society will furnish its own collection."

IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Two Shocks of 1.840 Volts Killed John AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 20.-John Hoch, the execution chamber at the prison at eight minites after 12 to-day. Deathly pallor was upon his countenance, but his limbs supported im without trembling. He stumbled over the thick rubber mat beneath the chair, but did not utter a word. He closed his eyes while the straps were adjusted and the electrodes were fastened in place. Father Hickey stood with the circle of keepers, but did not read any service nor offer prayer aloud. The warden gave the signal, and at 12:10 the current was turned on. The usual muscular contractions followed. The voltage reached 1,840. After s few seconds' contact the current was turned off They detected a faint flutter of the heart and mother shock of the same voltage was administered. This was turned off at 12:22, when the stethoscope told that the heart had ceased to pulsate and the victim was officially pronounced steinscope food that the heart had created to pulsate and the victim was officially pronounced dead. The autopsy was conducted at 2:30. The witnesses then signed the certificate of death and were excused.

The madness produced by unrequited affections is supposed to be the motive that incited John Hoch to shoot Minnis Ingersoil at Martinsburg, near Lowville, Lewis county, on July 10, 1895. His attentions were repugnant to her and her relatives forbade him the house. Providing himself with a Winchester rifle, he lay in walt for her in a stable where she was in the habit of milking the cows. As she passed the window Hoch fired, the ball taking effect in her left breast and neastrating the heart. She died without a word. An inoffensive old man, Nicholas Strife, was close behind her, carrying a nail of milk, and Hoch also sent a builet from his Winchester through his left arm and side, but not touching a vital part. The man took to his heels, screaming for help. Hoch field but his heels, screaming for help. but not touching a vital part. The man took to his heels, screaming for help, Hoch fiel, but was caught in the farm house of a relative, where he attempted suicide by shooting. Hoch was the first victim to suffer death in the new execution chamber and the sixth and last to die under Warden Stout's administra-tion. tion. Warden-elect Mead will assume the office Feb. 1, and his first important function will be to onduct Martin Strait, the Elmira murderer, to the electric chair during the first week of his term. Three others are also awaiting the chair. POINTS AGAINST WHITE,

More Evidence That the Morgue Keeper

Trafficked in Bodies The investigation into the charges against Morgue Keeper A. N. White was resumed yesterday afternoon before the Charities Commisloners. The first witness was Peter N. Dankel of 341 East Twenty-sixth street, an expressman. He said that he had been employed by White to cart subjects from the Morgue to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to the Women's Medical College, the Polyclinic Hospital, and the Eclectic. He remembered carting a body on Oct. 14 to the Polyclinic Hospital. He also delivered bodies on Nov. 4, 5, 12, 10, and 27 to the Polyclinic. He got \$2,50 for a trip. He delivered the subjects to the man in charge of the dissecting room.

Edward William Vaughan, janitor of the Polyclinic Hospital, testified to receiving bodies sent from the Morgue and giving receipts for them. He said he didn't known any of the "subjects" while they were living and could not identify them. The names were written on the tags that were attached to the bodies. The bodies were generally delivered in the afternoon at the hospital, and there was no attempt at concealment. The witness said that sixty-seven operations were generally performed on a male and the Eclectic. He remembered carting a

concealment. The witness said that sixty-seven operations were generally performed on a male cadaver and thirty-two on a female.

William Barnett of 416 Third avenue, the embaimer for Helievue Medical College, remembered receiving the body of Mary Whelan on Nov. 14, 1890, from the Morgue. The book in which he entered the particulars of the transfer of the body from the Morgue to the dissecting room was burned at the fire at Believue yesterday morning.

Adjourned until Monday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

DE HAAS'S WILL SUSTAINED. The Artist's Second Wife Gets Not Any of His Property.

Mauritz De Haas, the marine artist, died on Nov. 23, 1895, soon after his marriage to Alice Preble Tucker. By a will made on June 20, 1893, during the life of his first wife, Catherine Ann, he left to her his entire estate, valued at \$50,000, with reversion to their children.
His second wife contested the will on the ground that it was drawn to meet the contingency of Mr. Haas's death before his first wife.
A jury in the Supreme Court before Justice Barnard sustained the will yesterday.

Annual Meeting of Civil Engineers

The members of the American Society of Civil Engineers held their forty-fourth annual meeting yesterday at 131 East Twenty-third street. T. C. Clarke of New York presided, and about 300 members were present. After a short about 300 members were present. After a short discussion on the methods of making cement tests, which will be taken up again later, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. M. Harrod of New Orleans; Vice-Presidents, Col. George H. Mendell of San Francisco and J. F. Wallace of Chicago; Treasurer, John Thomson of New York city: Directors, James Owen, Newark, N. J.; Rudolph Herring, New York; Henry C. Morse, Wilmington, Del.; Benjamin L. Groeby, St. Louis; Henry S. Haines, Atlanta, Ga., and Lorenzo M. Johnson, Eagle Pass, Tex.

The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening, when Charles Warren Hunt, the Sccretary, delivered an address on the origin, early history, and subsequent growth of the society.

Exchange. Loomis L. White, who has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since July 3, 1856, will retire from business on Feb. 1. Mr. White will not sell his seat in the Exchange, for which he paid only \$300. The last seat sold was that of William Euclid Young for \$19,000.

BELLEVUE COLLEGE AFIRE.

THIRTEEN CADAVERS FOR DISSEC-TION BURNED. The Fire Supposed to Have Been Caused

by Electric Wires-No Alarm Among the Patients in the Near-by Hospital and Insans Pavillon-Total Loss \$15,000. The Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which stands near the southeast corner of the hospital yard, was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning. The third and fourth stories were practically destroyed. The second story was burned somewhat, but was damaged more by The first story was damaged only by The loss on the building is placed at water.

There was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by electric wires. Through the efficiency and watchfulness of the hospital force there was no panic among the patients, not even among the sane pavilion, only thirty feet from the burning building. As soon as the fire was discovered preparations were made to remove the patients but this proved not to be necessary. It was about half-past 3 o'clock when Gate-

keeper Nugent detected the odor of smoke. He went out and looked around, but saw nothing. For an hour the odor grew stronger, and, about half-past 4, made very uneasy by it, he walked down Twenty-sixth street toward the river. Then he saw fiame in the top story of the colege. He hurrled back to ring an alarm at the hospital signal box, but found that his key would not fit. Then he ran into the yard, and found Policeman Carroll, who was on duty

found Policeman Carroll, who was on duty there.

While Carroll ran out to send the alarm, Nugent went into the hospital office and roused Superintendent Murpby. All the employees in the hospital, doctors, nurses, and workhouse people, were aroused and sent to their posts to quiet the patients, if there should be any signs of a panic. As a precantion against such an occurrence, some of the very sick patients, who were in the wards that looked out on the burning building, were taken into other wards. Everything went like clockwork. None of the patients suffered the least from fright, and few knew that there was a fire. Everything went like clockwork. None of the patients suffered the least from fright, and few knew that there was a fire.

In the insane pavilion the situation was more serious, but there the patients were handled with equal success. Dr. Robertson had nearly forty patients in the pavilion. As soon as the alarm was given Dr. Robertson and Nurse Albers had their patients cress themselves. Then the men were marshalled into one hall and the women into the other, ready to go over to the hospital if necessary. Throughout the fire the patients were unusually quiet.

When the engines arrived the rear part of the upper stories of the college building was blazing brightly, and the fire brigade of the hospital was already at work. Two men were asleep in the building when the fire was discovered, Richard Ryan and Joseph Reilly. They were aroused with some difficulty. Night Keeper Eustis of the Morgue and his men managed to get into the lower part of the building and succeeded in saving the greater part of the records and some instruments. Most of the library was badly damaged by water, it was an hour and a half before the fire was under control.

It will be a month before the building can be rendered fit for use, but the work carried on there will not be interrupted. On the ground floor was the Bellevue Hospital dispensary. This has been removed to the University College, across the atreet. On the first floor were offices, on the second lecture rooms, on the third the amphitheatre, and on the fourth the dissecting room, in which there were at the time of the fire thirteen cadaver, which were burned. The work of the college will be continued in the

postponed.

The building was erected in 1864, three years after the college was organized. At the beginning of the present term there were 400 freshmen enrolled upon the college books.

In addition to the damage to the building, several of the professors lost valuable surgical instruments and chemical apparatus. The total loss on these (fully insured is said to be \$5,000, of which Dr. Doremus suffered the larger part.

CRITICISING CHIEF BONNER.

Fire Commissioners Displeased with Som At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commis sioners yesterday Commissioner La Grange

his powers by saying he had suggested to Chief had been ignored. He thought he said aside between gentlemen should demand the Chief's attention to his suggestion. The Commissioner said he would approve of a rule in the department requiring that a report of transfers be made to the board, dating from Dec. 15 last, so that the Commissioners might be advised as to causes, &c., for such action on the part of the Chief.

requested.
Commissioner Storgis suggested that an amendment might be made to the rule governing the Chief's powers, making them subsidiary to the decision of the board.
President Sheffield said the fundamental power new vested with the board, which could President Sheffield said the fundamental power now vested with the board, which could rescind or modify the Chief's action.

Then a general discussion followed upon the appearance of Chief Bonner before the Greater New York Charter Commission and his introduction of Simon Brentano, the publisher, who read a paper suggesting amendments to and changes in section 15 of the charter. Commissioner La Grange thought it very strange that Chief Bonner should have appeared before the commission without first consulting the board. The paper of Mr. Brentano, which proposed a salary of \$800 per annum for the first year of the members of the uniformed force, and also suggested making the powers of the Fire Chief absolute, was criticised viscorously.

Chief Bonner denied that he inspired the paper in question, or that he was instrumental in bringing its author before the commission.

The board concurred in the proposition to demand the presentation of a weekly report by the Chief upon transfer cases. President Sheffield will confer with Chief Bonner upon the subject of new department rules, of a class controlled by the board.

JUMPED FOUR STORIES.

A Hoboken Woman Injured in Attempting

The Hoboken Fire Department had two fires on its hands yesterday afternoon. About 2:30 o'clock a passer-by saw smoke coming out of the windows on the top floor o' the two-story brick house occupied by Mrs. Mary Lambert, a widow, at 268 Tenth street, Mrs. Lambert's married daughter, Mrs. John Brennan, was in the basement and Mrs. Lambert was in the bathroom on the second floor. The passer-by rang the door bell and was attempting to break in the door when Mrs. Breanan appeared. She thought the man was a burglar and refused to open the door, but on hearing him shout "Fire!" she opened the door. The fire caused a damage

of \$2,000.

A few minutes later another alarm called the firemen to the cellar of the four-story tenement house at 804 Adam street. The house is occupied by fourteen families. Mrs. Mary Corrigan, 31 years old, who lives on the top floor, jumped out of the fourth-story window. She struck the fire escape and then fell into the yard, where she was picked up unconscious and sent to St. Mary's Hospital. Her head was cut and she received internal injuries. Mary Dalgreen, 30 years old, was burned slightly about the hands. The damage was \$500.

POLICEMAN CLUBBED COTTER. Didn't Do It Until Cotter Had Struck Him

Policeman Finley of the East Sixty-sevent

street station saw a man and woman struggling at Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue about 7 A. M. yesterday. The couple had been put out of a corner saloon and were settling differences on the sidewalk. The policeman tried to separate them. They resisted and continued their fight in the vestibule of a flat house. Finley endeavored to arrest the man and was met with a blow between the eyes. It was fellowed up with another one across the mouth. Finley then struck the man with his club, inflicting a scalp wound. The man was with difficulty subdued and taken to the station house. The woman escaned during the struggle. The man described himself as Richard Cotter of 1369 First arenue. He accused the policeman of assaulting him. Finley said that it was necessary in order to make the arrest. Cotter's wound was dressed at the Presbyterian Hospital and he was then taken to Yorkville Court. Magistrate Mott fined him 35. He did not repeat his accusation against the policeman. Witnesses declared that Finley's conduct was entirely justifiable. His record is a good one. about 7 A. M. yesterday. The couple had been

Booth's "Hyomei"

for Bronchitis and Colds is the best. There are other remedies, but this is the best. There are cheaper remedies, but this is the

What you want is the best. Sold at J. MILHAU'S SON'S, 183 Broadway, New York.

SHOT ON A GAME PRESERVE.

Three Persons Seriently Injured in a Clast on the Tolleston Gun Club Grounds. CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Game wardens in the employ of the Tolleston Gun Club and a party of farmers residing in the neighborhood of the preserves in Lake county, Ind., met yesterday on the invisible line which divides the club grounds from the outside world, and in the battle that followed three men were seriously injured and several others were slightly wounded. The injured are: John Blackburn, shot in the head, may die; Aivin Bothwell, shot in the body, will recover; Frank Costick, load of birdshot it left lung, injuries mortal; Theodore Pratt, shot

in leg. amputation necessary, may die. Yesterday Frank Costick, Theodore Pratt, Alvin Bothwell and ten other farmers in the neighborhood of the Tolleston Ciub, which is composed of 250 Chicagoans, started out on an all-day expedition to kill muskrats, which inhabit the marshes around there. They did not find many rats on their own lands and ventured over on the Tolleston Club's lands, not far away. They had captured a few rats there, when seven watchmen of the Tolleston Club liscovered them and immediately put them down as poschers and started out to drive them from the land owned by the club. The watchmen marched down upon the trespassers, but natead of taking to their beels the invaders refused to move an inch.

Warden Frank Whitlock again ordered them to leave, but instead of going one raised a pistol and fired a bullet, which struck Watchman Blackburn in the forenead, knocking him senseless. The firing was returned. Frank Costick fell to the ground fatally wounded. Hardly had he fallen than Theodore Pratt fell with a wound in his leg. The shooting continued and two more men on the poachers' side fell to the ground apparently dead.

Four of the watchmen are in jail at Crown Point. They insist that the poachers fired the first shot, that which wounded John Black-

Foil. They hast that the possible and the first shot, that which wounded John Blackburn.

The Tolleston Shooting Club has been in existence more than twenty-five years. The club owns 200 acres at Tolleston, on the Calumetriver. Although it came into possession of this property in 1871, and holds a title direct from the Government, many of the residents of Lake county have in recent years defied the right of the Chicagoans to invade their community to kill game. They have attempted at various times, members of the club allege, to destroy the buildings on the Tolleston grounds, and watchmen were placed on guard to protect the property against violence. This action on the part of the club was taken several years ago.

Since then the quarrels between the watchmen and the residents have been of frequent occurrence, with more or less scrious results. About a year ago two of the guards were shot and seriously wounded. Several other persons were injured in the skirmish, which took place in the swamps below the grounds. About three years ago two watchmen were killed during a fight in Crown Point. The trouble arose over matters pertaining to the Tolleston Club, and minor disputes have been of frequent occurrence.

"It seems impossible," said Edwin T. Daniels,

reince.
"It seems impossible," said Edwin T. Daniels,
"It seems impossible," said Edwin T. Daniels,
President of the Tolleston Club, last night, " to
convince the residents of Lake count; that we
own the property known as the Tolleston Club
grounds."

CHICAGO'S WEST SIDE ELEVATED. Receiver for the Road Appointed on Peti-CHICAGO, Jan. 20.-The Metropolitan West

Side Elevated Railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Federal Court this afternoon. The New York holders of \$15,000,000 of the company's mortgage bonds forced the receivership, which has been expected on the street for some time. The company admitted its insolvency, and made no objection to the bondholders' action. It is understood a judicial sale will soon follow the receivership, and that a reorganization will be effected in the interest of the bondholders. The stock has been selling at five, and there is not thing from the present condition of affairs.

Adrian H. Joine of the New York firm of Butler, Norman, Joline & Mynderse, counsel for the bondholders, appeared before Judge Showalter in the United States District Court and arter in the United States District Court and presented the bill of complaint filed by Adrian Iselin, Jr., and George C. Haven of New York, trustees under the mortgage executed in August, 1892, by the company.

The bill alleged that the company borrowed at that time \$15,000,000 with which to build the first section of the road, issued its bonds of \$1,000 each to that amount, and secured the payment of the bonds by a mortgage on all the property.

payment of the bonds by a mortgage on all the property.

The company made default in payment of a part of the installment of interest due last August, amounting to \$37,000, and the bill alleged that the company would be wholly unable to pay the installment of interest due next month. On that account a receiver was prayed for to protect the property covered by the mortgage, which is said to be worth less than the amount of bonds issued thereunder. A judicial sale of the mortgaged property is also asked for. On the answer of the company Judge Showaller immediately appointed Dickinson McAllister of this city receiver on recommendation of the complainants. The receiver at once gave bond in \$50,000, and took charge of the road. The system consists of 1616 miles in first-class operation on the west side of the city, including of the company.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS,

Attorney-General Marmon Confers with Judge Hondly, the Government Counsel. Attorney-General Harmon came over to this city resterday and spent the afternoon in conference with Judge Hoadly of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson in regard to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway Company. Judge Hoadly counsel for the Government in this matter. A meeting of the Government directors of the company will be held here on Friday to discuss the situation as it affects the interests of the Government in the property. It is said that a syndicate, working in harmony with the Re-er-manization Committee, has offered to advance \$45,000,000 to pay off the Government lien if such terms can be made.

Decision in Favor of the Luckawanna. In the controversy between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New York, Susquehanna and Western railroads for violation by the latter of the tonnage contract the Lackawanna has won the first step in the legal proceedings. A Stroudsburg despatch says:
"Judge Craig holds that the contract of Feb.

1, 1882, between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company is divisible, and while it is unneces sary for the purpose of deciding this case to sary for the purpose of deciding this case to pass upon the validity of the entire contract he holds that that vart of the same which refers to the ownership of the tracks, branches, sidings, &c., at the junction of the two roads at Gravel Place, is legal and can be enforced. He takes the position that the damage done and threatened to be done is incapable of measurement at law with any degree of certainty, and is irreparable. Hence he continues the preliminary injunction restraining the New York. Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company from tearing up the tracks, sidings, &c., at Gravel Place, and directs the counsel for the plainiff to draw a decree as indicated in the opinion. The defendant is to pay all costs.

Pintsch Light on the Elevated Cars The Manhattan Railway Company is hastening the equipment of its cars with the Pintsch

light as much as possible. Twelve of the cars have been equipped with tanks and lamps, and General Manager Fransioli expects that the light will be in use on some of the cars in March if the erection of the gas plant at 159th street is not delayed. Some of the residents of the neighborhood are complaining of the selection of the yards in that street for the site of the gas works, and their objections may cause de-lay.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 Shows Fast Speed. NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 20 .- At a builders' trial of torpedo boat No. 6 to-day a speed of 26.85 knots was developed with 180 pounds of steam. It was the first trial of the vessel over a meas ired course, and as she was not pushed, and as her engine room force was green, the naval her engine room force was green, the naval officials and the Herreshoffs are delighted with the showing. The contract calls for 27% knots, and as forty pounds more steam than was used to-day may be carried to make that speed, it is believed that the craft may touch 28 knots with conditions in her favor. Nat Herreshoff had charge of the run to-day. The official trial will not be in order for two weeks yet.

Bridge Employees Must He Polite. This notice, issued by Superintendent Martin, was placed in all the cars on the East River Bridge and at the terminals yesterday:

"Employees of the bridge must be courteous in their treatment of passengers.

"Passengers are respectfully requested to report any incivility on the part of the employees, stating names or badge numbers for the purpose of identification.

"Employees must give their names or badge numbers to passengers when requested."

MARRIED BY A MAGISTRATE

LEAR FINKELSTEIN GEIS OUT OF

Mhe Was There She Was Shere of

Mer Mair, but Her Lover, Mr. Care of Mer Mair, but Her Lover, Mr. Care, Who with a Habens Defeated Her Mes, was Not the Less Willing to Be Her Her Leah Finkelstein, the girl who was sent to the House of Mercy on her mother's complaint on Saturday, was released from that institutes and married to her lover yesterday. Her commitment was decided upon on the mether's statement that the girl had left her tome at \$1

East Broadway about three weeks ago because of her infatuation for a young man named Ed. ward St. Claire, and that she went to live with him at 10 Second street.

When the girl was committed St. Claire declared that she had not lived with him, and had left home on account of ill-treatment. He sait he was madly in love with her, and that they were engaged to be married. He was almost frantic when he learned that she would probably be kept in the institution four or five years, He said he was a jewelry dealer, and that his parents, who lived in Chicago, were respectable and well connected. He hired Lawyer Hyman

Rosenchein, who made application for a writ of habeas corpus for the girls release. In the mean time the young man's evident respectability and the sincerity with which be announced his desires were told to Magistrate Kndlich, who sympathized with him and said he would help him in every way, and that there was no reason why the girl should be impris-oned longer. Without going through the process of having the girl taken before the Supreme Court, Magistrate Kudlich issued a subports for her appearance before him in a supposed ac-

for her appearance before him in a supposed action against her lover. The authorities of the institution sent her to court in custody of a policeman.

When she entered the court room yesterday her changed appearance astonished the Magistrate. Her long black hair had been cutoff close to her head.

"Did they do that at the institution?" asked the Magistrate.

"I sent you there to be reformed, not to be mutilated," said the Magistrate.

It was then that the girl learned for the first time that her lover was present to marry her and that she would be released. With a glad cry she started forward and clasped St. Claire's hands, saying "Don't let them take me back there; they starved me; oh, it's a horrible place."

The Magistrate then announced that the selle. place."
The Magistrate then announced that the girl's mother gave her consent to the marriage. The pair stood on the platform before the Magistrate's dest, while Sergeant Lovell acted as best man, and they were soon made man and

wife.

The Magistrate then said to the policeman who was waiting to take the girl away:

"You go back to the institution and tell them that the girl has been married and I have re-

that the girl has been married and I have re-leased her."

The girl, with her arms thrown around her lover, left the court room.

This is the first marriage performed by a Police Magistrate since the Domestic Relations act went into effect on Oct. 20. When the act creating the Board of Police Magistrates was passed the Magistrates were deprived of the right to marry. Magistrate Kudiich's act in releasing the girl was taken under the clause which allows him twenty days to reconsider the commitment of any child to an institution. The girl is 17 years old according to her own statement, but her mother says she is only 15 years old.

WESTCHESTER WATER CO. SUES. About \$4,000,000 of the Companies' Stock A suit to enforce the fulfilment of an alleged

contract or the refunding of stock for which it is alleged the defendants have not paid, brought by the Westchester Water Company against Maria H. Hotchkiss, Joseph Richardson, and the Central and Metropolitan Trust Company, was brought to trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Lawrence yesterday. The suit, while affecting about \$4,000,000 worth of stock of the water company, also affects the consoli dation of the other water companies in Westchester county.

It is claimed by the plaintiff company that

Mrs. Hotchkiss holds securities of the water company to the amount of \$4,909,700, for which, it is alleged, she paid in only \$1,180,000, and that the defendant Richardson, holds \$250,000 worth of securities, for which, it is alleged, he paid \$50,000. It is also claimed that the trust companies hold mortrages on the water properties, which it is sought to restrain them from foreclosing pending this suit.

It is claimed that Airs, Hotchkiss and Richardson, in consideration of the difference between the amount of stock held and the amount of money paid in, agreed to capitalize the companies to enable them to continue their work and reorganize. It is on their failure to do so that the suit is brought to compel the carrying out of the alleged promisis or to compel the refunding by the defendants of the amount of their holdings over the amount paid in by them. For Mrs. Hotchkiss it is claimed that she advanced large sums of money to the water companies to carry on their work and received her company to the amount of \$4,909,700, for

vanced large sums of money to the water com-panies to carry on their work, and received het holdings as collateral. COMPTROLLER ORDERED TO PAT, Supreme Court Mandamus In the Matter

C. G. Burgoyne's Held-Up Bill. Justice Beach of the Supreme Court issued a mandamus yesterday directing Comptrollet Fitch to pay the bill of C. G. Burgoyne, amounting to \$130.80, for printing 2,000 copies of the report of the Commissioners to revise the laws affecting common schools and public education. The bill was contracted in 1894, and it was audited by the members of the commission. It was also approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; but when it came to the

and Apportionment; but when it came to the Finance Department, Computed Fitch refused to pay it on the ground that the charge was ercessive.

Mr. Fitch said yesterday that when the bill was presented to the auditing bureau of the Finance Department it was referred to Thomas Dwyer, examiner of printing and stationery, for examination. "Mr. Dwyer," he continued, "has been in the Finance Department about six years, and from 1859 up to the time of his appointment in the department he was engaged in the business of printing and stationery. After an examination of the bill he reported that the prices charged by C. G. Burgoyne for his work were largely in excess of the proper rates, and that the work done by nim was worth, at the outside limit, only \$82.45. Estimates were also made by other printers, whose figures were a trifle less than the price fixed by Mr. Dwyer."

Ex-Congressman W. E. English Very Stok. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20 .- Ex-Congress man William E. English is critically ill at his rooms in the Hotel English, of typhoid fever, His condition has not improved in the past twenty-four hours.

The Weather. There was warmer weather yest orday over nearly

all the country, except the New England States, where the temperature was below zero to the north of Boston. The coldest was 10 below zero at Northture moved eastward in front of a storm which was developing in the lower Ohio Valley. In the Central States the temperature rose from 20 to 80 degrees Rain fell over the Southern States from the AF kansas Valley cast to the South Atlantic coast and from the Gulf north over the Tennessee Valley There were snow and rain in the Ohio Valley and snow in the lake regions, Middle Atlantic States, lows, Nebrasks, Kansas, and Missouri, The storm s moving northeast, with rain or snow, some for and high northeast to easterly winds on the coast. It was cloudy, with snow in the afternoon, in this city. The highest official temperature was 51°, lowest 12"; average humidity 75 per cent.; wind northeast to south, average velocity 12 miles an hour; harometer, corrected to read to sea level, a 8 A. M. 30.56, 3 P. M. 30.43. The thermometer at the United States Weather Ha-

reau registered the temperature yesterday as follows: PA. M 16 28 6 P. M ... 31 12 N ... 28 8 P. M ... 34 34 34 34 35 SP M ... 34 36 P. M ... 36 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR THURSDAT.

For New England, snow or rain, clearing in south ern portion Thursday evening; warmer; easierly to aoutherly winds; gales on the coast. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New

Jersey, and Delaware, rain or snow, probably clearing by the evening; southerly winds, shifting to westeris! high on the coast.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, rath in the morning, followed by clearing weather; slightly colder at night; southerly winds, shifting to west-

For western New York, threatening weather and snow; brisk southeasterly winds, shifting to west-erly; warmer in eastern portion; probably colder to night.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE **ELECANT DESIGNS** 

now at reduced prices.